

ABSTRACT

A method for diagnosing various forms of dementia, including MCI, and Alzheimer's disease(AD) is disclosed. The method involves directly detecting the presence of a biochemical marker, specifically thrombospondin, in bodily fluid, preferably blood or a blood product. The detection is by an immunoassay incorporating an antibody specific to thrombospondin, or alternatively an autoantibody to a thrombospondin antibody.

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